

MEXICANS FIRE ON AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Federal Cavalrymen Shoot Across Border at Detachment on Patrol Duty.

NONE STRUCK BY BULLETS

United States Officers Say Shots Were Not Returned, but Witness Declares Troops Drove Mexicans Back.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 27.—A detachment of Troop H, United States 2d Cavalry, was fired on late this afternoon by Mexican federal cavalrymen, the Americans being on duty patrolling the international border about fifteen miles east of El Paso.

None of the Americans was hurt. Two Texas Rangers, who were nearby, were also fired at by the Mexicans.

United States Army officers stated tonight that their soldiers did not return the "federal" fire, although there were about forty shots fired at them.

H. T. Rhodes, who was near the scene when the Mexicans began shooting, stated that the American troops did return the fire, and drove the Mexicans to cover.

It is not known whether any of the Mexicans were injured.

The American troops were at a patrol station on the border, about two miles east of San Elizario, when thirty Mexican federal cavalrymen appeared on the Mexican side. The Mexicans were about two hundred yards from the troops when the shooting began.

The United States troop authorities at El Paso, Tex., were notified soon after the shooting, and went to San Elizario to conduct an investigation. At Juarez tonight the federal authorities are also investigating the shooting.

The Mexican troops who fired at the Americans composed a scouting party which was sent east from Juarez this morning. Late tonight the troops had not returned to their barracks at Juarez.

MEXICO CALLS ELDER DIAZ: PUTS HIM ON ARMY LIST

Chamber of Deputies Throws Out Charges Against Ex-Minister Limantour.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, Sept. 27.—The government has called to General Porfirio Diaz recalling him to this country under the military rules. The ex-President has been placed on the active list of the army again and the government is awaiting advice from him as to his return.

The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 89 to 40 this afternoon threw out the accusations of José Barros against former Finance Minister Limantour.

These accusations were based on the alleged illegal borrowing authorized by the Minister in 1908, when the parity of Mexico's exchange rate was threatened. The sum borrowed in Paris was only \$5,000,000 and it gave Mexico funds abroad against which to draw, thus maintaining the exchange rate at par.

Subsequently the loan was refunded. The charges were inspired purely by party animosity, and the forty deputies who voted to-day against Limantour were all his political enemies.

The charges are regarded by the public as wholly factitious, and the decision of the Chamber in favor of Limantour was received with cheers both inside and outside the Chamber.

A district judge, at the request of the accuser, who has all along been maneuvering to prevent the question coming to a vote, sought to stop the proceedings in the chamber by force, but the Supreme Court quashed the move.

DIAZ MAY BACK GAMBOA IF MAJORITY IS FOR HIM

His Action Would Thus Insure Catholic Party Candidate's Election.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 27.—In well informed circles here there is a belief that General Felix Diaz may not become a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, after all. A man who knows him well said to-day he thought that if Diaz found, on his return to Mexico, that a majority seemed to be in favor of Federico Gamboa, the Catholic party's candidate, Diaz would decline to run and would support Gamboa. This would assure Gamboa's election.

The Tribune correspondent's informant was asked about the extent of the opposition in Mexico to the Catholic nominee.

"There would be some opposition on account of the character of the party, of course," he said, "but I do not believe that it would amount to anything. You see, the Church and State are well separated in Mexico by law, and there is no tendency, even among ardent Catholics, of getting back to the old order of things."

Señor Gamboa is a Catholic, but he is broad minded, and I doubt exceedingly if there is any one in Mexico who will believe that he will in any way violate the spirit of the laws which separate Church and State."

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How far Señor Zamacona succeeded in his mission is not known, although there is some reason to believe he was not successful.

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Shaw was convicted of attempting to settle a claim of \$2,000 held against him by William F. McCabe with a Bronx Valley Sewer Commission draft. Shaw's defense was that he was so drunk he did not know what he had done.

Shaw also was indicted for grand larceny for passing another draft and Judge Platt allowed him to plead to petty larceny on this charge. This was the charge on which he was fined.

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Preparing to Demand 9-Hour Workday and \$15 a Week Wages.

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